

McGill Daily

VOL VIII. No. 45.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919.

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DONALDAS IN GRIFFIN TOWN SOCIETY LIFE

Act as Chaperones at Social
Functions

FOUR STUDENTS HELPED

"Mike" and "Mary" Are Popular
Names in Town
Society

It is not everyone who can mingle
with Griffin Town society, hence it is
probable that the majority of McGill
students are so slow as never to have
heard of its "belle-dames," or as no
to know that it has its budding Ca-
ruso and its war-scarred hero of
Paschendale.

It was at the beginning of the
Christmas holidays that the Griffin
Town Club opened its whirl of so-
ciety gaiety and it was as dignified
chaperones that four students were
privileged to enjoy that function. It
was as early as eight-thirty when the
ladies began to arrive and to pictur-
esquely adorn the walls until the late
arrival of numerous shy young swains.
The ladies were clad in gowns of
every hue and fashion, and crowned
with coiffures woridous to behold.
There was one fair queen among them
number who employed the time to
good advantage—awaiting the propi-
tious hour in the ante-room above,
with fair locks encased.

The great names in Griffin Town
are "Mike" and "Mary." It's "Mike
are yes there," and "Mary, have
yes gone" at every turn. And it is
right smart people, Maary and Mike
are, too—light on their feet, sing-
likely as not, and "Johnny on the
spot," with the laugh and the joke.
Leave it to them!

So it was a gay lot and a singing
lot—dancing, too. I should rather
guess some of them had danced be-
fore, especially those who put in the
extra waves of the foot, and those
curious shuffling side steps. Later
in the evening the Caruso burst forth
and rendered "Mother MacCrez." I
almost wiped away the tears when he
had finished and he himself was
wringing his handkerchief. I heard
murmurs of—"Gee, ha'n't he some
swell singer," and the applause must
have bordered on the sublime.

The refreshments would have put
any conversat to shame. There were
tons of cake, I should think, feed,
too, and jelly rolls—quite an inno-
vatiopn I thought. They drank cof-
fee.

We gathered bits of gossip now and
then, and were nearly overcome when
approached concerning the difficulties
of one young Miss, who had "a steady
fella," here and one coming home
from France. What was she "goi-
to do." I looked wise and said, "Of
course, you must choose, my dear."
But "which?" she answered. "Which?"
How did I know? Yet, I must do for
the best; she needed advice; I must
not fail her. I had a brilliant
thought. I rushed off to my com-
panions, and after much deliberation
returned with profound advice. I
found her surrounded by half a doz-
en men. She didn't see me at all. I
was going to tell her to write to Mar-
garet Currie!

Upstairs, overlooking the dancing
below, is a small window cut through
the partition. In this window sat a
little Mary with shining eyes; ap-
parently fascinated by the lights—
pretty girls—the music and the danc-
ing. At first sight Mary looked like
a bundle of rage and then, meaning
no disrespect, my next thought was of
a little dog with big appealing eyes,
its shaggy hair, pushed aside. Poor
little Mary! She was pathetic—so
ragged, so dirty, so absolutely un-
kempt—but she seemed happy. She
talked freely and laughed often in a
rather uncontrolled but melodious
fashion. It was approaching the
midnight hour, when one of our girls
purchased her will to go home, and
to bed with fully a dozen huge pieces
of cake. Poor Mary! I wonder if
she was ill.

The club in Griffin Town is doing
its work among very interesting peo-
ple. It has sent many of its young
men to the front. I talked with one
—a former athlete. He limps now.
The people down there may not have
the same standards as we have. They
were reared a little differently. Some
are taught in rather a rough way.
(Continued on Page 2)

HONORED BY KING.



LT.-COL. A. A. MAGEE, D.S.O.

SECOND INFORMAL DANCE ON JAN. 10

Skating Parties To Be Held Un-
der Auspices of Y.W.C.A.-
Y.M.C.A.

The second of a number of informal
dances to take place this year in the
Union will be held a week from to-
night. That these social affairs are
popular with the students was proven
by the numbers who turned out at the
initial one held some time previous
to the vacation. The evening was a
success from every viewpoint, and
most of those present expressed their
desire to see many more during the
winter months.

The function next Friday will not
take the form of a skating party and
dance, as was originally planned by
the committee. There will be a danc-
ing programme only, which will com-
mence at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Students
are urged to be at the Union early, in
order that dance programmes may be
completed before that hour. The
Council have concluded arrangements
with the Y.M.C.A., so that the skating
parties will take place under the
auspices of the Y.M.C.A.-Y.W.C.A. The
date of the first of these will be made
public later.

The committee have left nothing to
be desired in the way of music. The
services of one of the best jazz or-
chestrans in the city—the Cyclone Jazz
Band—have been secured for the even-
ing.

Tickets are now on sale at the
Union. These may be obtained from
Mr. Culyer any time between 9 a.m.
and 10 p.m. As only a limited num-
ber will be sold, it is important that
those going will secure them without
delay. Many men were put to incon-
venience at the last dance by their
neglect in this respect, so it is hoped
that those who propose to attend
Friday evening will "look up" now.
The price of the tickets will remain
the same—Students, \$1.50 per couple;
Outsiders, \$2.00 per couple.

JUNIORS!

Any Junior who has not al-
ready had his photograph taken
must have it done immediately.
In order to have it included in the
Annual. The photographs are
being taken by Wm. Notman
& Son, 471 Union Ave. The sum
of \$1.50 must be paid at the
time of sitting. This entitles
the student to one portrait, and
a copy is given to the Annual
Board.

Extra copies may be obtained
at a reduced rate.

WHAT'S ON

Coming.

Jan. 6—Loyola vs. McGill.
Jan. 9—McGill vs. Victoria.
Jan. 10—Informal Dance at Union.
Jan. 17—High School Dance.
Jan. 20—McGill vs. Vickers.
Jan. 23—Shamrocks vs. McGill.
Jan. 27—M.A.A.A. vs. McGill.

EGG PRICES IN ENGLAND.

The British Food Controller has
issued an order regulating the prices
of eggs. The order establishes a
maximum price for all eggs except
poultry and guilts. The maximum
price to consumers for fresh eggs
(whether home-produced or imported),
weighing 1½ ounces or more, is 5s. 6d.
a dozen; and for preserved eggs 4s.
6d. a dozen; and for small eggs weigh-
ing less than 1½ ounces, 3s. a dozen.

VICKERS AND VICS SHOWED SUPERIORITY

Piled Up Big Score on Their
Opponents

ROTHSCHILD STARRED

Showed Result of Coaching Ob-
tained on McGill
Team

The first games of the City League
were marked by the appearance of
several new men on the teams. Many
of the men who played in the Montreal
League last year are this year in the
uniforms of City League teams.

Judging from the appearance of the
men last night, McGill will have to ex-
tend herself to the utmost to retain
the trophies which they won last year.
The Victoria team, especially, will
give an argument to any team which
attempts to defeat them. The Vickers
club also show a great improvement
over last year, and will undoubtedly
be in the running all through the sea-
son.

In the first game of the evening,
Victorias defeated the M.A.A.A. team
by a score of 9 to 0. The Winged
Whealers had a very young team on
the ice, and although they seemed to
have plenty of speed they lacked the
experience of their opponents, and
were unable to hold them at any time
during the game, although in the last
period they gave the Victorias many
anxious moments.

In the first period, the M.A.A.A.
team were quickly placed on the de-
fensive, and two goals were scored on
them in rapid succession. Blumenthal
in goals for the M.A.A.A. team, saved
many fine shots, and was responsible
for keeping the score as low as it was.
In the second period, the Victorias
scored shortly after the face-off. The
puck then chased up and down the ice
for some time until King again scored
for Victorias by a pretty shot from the
side after playing a combination with
Shibley all the way down the ice. The
Peel Street men were unable to pene-
trate the defence of the Victorias, and
tried many long shots, but were un-
able to get any past Laird, who was
playing in goals. Another shot was
put past Blumenthal after a pretty
combination down the ice, and just
before the bell rang, Russell made the
score 6 to 0 for his team. In the last
period the M.A.A.A. team stiffened
their defence, but were unable to stop
the frequent rushes made upon them
and shortly after the opening of the
period Russell scored a pass from
Magee. Before the period ended, An-
derson scored two more, making the
tally 9 to 0 for the Victoria team.

The second game of the evening de-
veloped into a runaway, the Shamrock
at no time being able to stop the
Vickers team. The man who made
the best showing on the ice during
this game was Rothschild, who played
for the McGill team during the past
two years. Rothschild showed the re-
sult of the coaching he had obtained
on the college team, and was at all
times a menace to the Shamrock goal
tender. He rained shots continually
upon Hough and although many were
stopped, five of the total of Vickers'
score were scored by him. Judging
by his appearance on the ice last
night, Rothschild should be one of the
foremost players in the league this
year. Macdonald also played a very
good game for the Vickers team, and
seems to have lost none of the speed
which characterized him in the games
at the East End rink last year.
Brophy in goals saved many fine shots
and was largely responsible for keep-
ing the Shamrocks from scoring. For
the Shamrock team, Hough in goal
showed up to advantage, and will cer-
tainly be a great aid to his team.

In the first period of the game
Macdonald scored, and the puck had
scarcely been faced when Themens
made the score 2-0 for his team;
Rothschild then scored his first goal.
After several minutes of play, Macdon-
ald again scored after making a lone
rush the length of the rink. In the
second period Rothschild scored two
goals in rapid succession. The Sham-
rock team then took the offensive and
gave the Vickers goal minder trouble
for some minutes. The period ended
without further scoring. In the last
period, Vickers scored five goals,
Parker being credited with two, Roths-
child with two and Tannahill with
one. The final score was 11 to 0.
(Continued on Page 2)



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1918

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS

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JAPAN'S SHIPBUILDING.

Japan now ranks third among the
nations of the world in shipbuilding
and fifth in merchant tonnage, accord-
ing to the fifty-first annual report of
the Department of Marine and Fisher-
ies, recently issued, which contains
the information that the Japanese
plan of shipbuilding for 1918 comprises
88 ships of 644,414 deadweight ton-
nage.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1919.

THOSE INFORMAL DANCES.

The announcement in yesterday's Daily that there would be another informal dance held under the auspices of the Students' Council has aroused a good deal of interest and anticipation about the campus, and in view of the immense success of the first function of this kind this is not surprising. Last year, it will be remembered, several combined skating parties and dances were held, and they were all well attended, for the students were quite eager to seize the opportunity of enjoying themselves at a real college affair, and felt that the depression caused by the war was beginning to lift.

This year arrangements have been made whereby the combination of skating with dancing will be abandoned in favor of dancing alone, and this, no doubt, will meet with the approval of most of those who have been in attendance at the former parties. The Students' Council is making every effort to have the social side of life at this university reach its proper state of development, and it is the duty, as well as the privilege, of every undergraduate who is in a position to do so, to help in the good work. It cannot be denied that a college where it is possible for students to go through the whole of their four or five-year course without meeting their fellows more than once or twice, except in the lecture room, has something seriously lacking. It is the aim of these dances given by the Council to supply the lack as far as is at present possible, and this is an aim that should claim our hearty support.

ADULT EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

By the passing of a recent Act, the British Parliament has opened up a new era in the education of the child, and the adolescent. There remains the problem of the education of the adult—especially of the young workman who does not wake up until he is out of his teens, to the advantages of mental training, and is then anxious to do what he can to make up for the loss of the opportunities that he missed during his boyhood. If the state wishes to help him, what are the first aids it must supply? Must it begin by establishing new schools, or organizing courses of lectures, or stimulating the production of appropriate text-books, or training and equipping an additional corps of teachers? His first requirement, after all, is none of these things, but better housing, shorter hours of labor, less harassing conditions of employment, and the guarantee of a reasonable security of livelihood.

That is the conclusion reached by a committee on adult education, which was recently appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction, and over which Arthur Lionel Smith, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, presided. Its "terms of reference" were "to consider the provision for, and possibilities of, adult education (other than technical or vocational) in Great Britain, and to make recommendations." It obtained evidence from a large number of working men and women, as well as from university extension lecturers, tutors of classes held in connection with the Workers' Educational Association, and other persons in close touch with the problem. Before it had gone very far the committee found it impossible to consider adult education apart from those social and industrial conditions which determine to a large degree the educational opportunities, the interests, and the general outlook of men and women. It became convinced

that this economic framework must be modified before anything like a satisfactory system of adult education could be established. So it has issued an interim report, dealing with social and industrial conditions, and leaving to a later stage whatever recommendations it may be led to make on education proper. That a government committee on education should take this attitude is one of the clearest signs of the new times in which we are living.

The committee calls attention to the fact that, even before the war—and conditions have become much worse since then—nearly half the population of England and Wales were living in houses with more than one person per room, 39 percent, with more than one, but not more than two per room, and 9 percent, with more than two per room. Now a certain amount of privacy and seclusion is necessary if a student is to read, to write essays, or to engage in any intellectual pursuit. But in a workman's cottage, with its one living-room in which all the domestic activities take place, and which is usually the dining and sitting-room as well, such quiet is impossible until after the other members of the household have retired to rest. Many students have permanently injured their health by sitting up to read after the rest of the family have gone to bed. The case is mentioned of one man, who, in order to get a time when the house is quiet for working in, goes to bed at seven, rises at midnight, studies for two hours, and then goes to bed again. "It is too much," remarks a tutor "to ask a workman to do in the midst of general family activities that for which a professor demands a study and perfect calm." If the present low standard of housing is bad for the man, it proves even more hardly upon the woman, who, as long as she is cramped by the usual domestic environment in working-class districts, will find it practically impossible to educate herself for her new civic responsibilities.

HOCKEY SQUAD TO PRACTICE SATURDAY

Many Good Players Are in Attendance at McGill This Year

The initial practice of the McGill hockey squad will take place in the Victoria Rink on Saturday, from 12.30 to 1.30. As the list below indicates there is plenty of good material this year from which to pick a team, and it is hoped that all who have had experience in this line will turn out. At the initial league games, which took place last night, much good playing was evidenced. A strong and well balanced team will be necessary if McGill is to carry off the laurels this year, as she did last. With the material on hand this is quite possible, and it only remains for the men to turn up at the practices and thus get in trim for the first game on Monday night, in which McGill will meet Loyola. The team will probably be chosen from the following men: Dooner, Cully, Behan, Gallery, Anderson, Dawes, Lyall, Lally, Montgomery, Gillmour, Dineen, McGillis, Beach, Williamson, Ross, Hall, Notman, Murphy and Kramer.

VICKERS AND VICS SHOWED SUPERIORITY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Victorias-9 M.A.A.A.-0
Laird Goal Blumenthal
Magee Defence Schofield
Shibley Defence Anderson
Slater Forwards Buchanan
Mowatt Forwards Fyran
Russell Forwards Barlow
Subs.—Victorias—Holland, King, Anderson; M.A.A.A.—Grant, Bowles, Carroll.
Vickers—11 Shamrocks—0
Brophy Goal Hough
Lahue Defence Davidson
Themens Defence Jennings
Macdonald Forwards Sennett
Rothschild Forwards Ware
Tannahill Forwards Cahill
Subs.—Vickers—Parker; Shamrocks—Jones, McIleron.

THE FUTURE WOMAN.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The "mopping up" has been handed over to those of us at home. The entrenched propagandist must be ferreted out and silenced. Pacifists are not dead. They are already at work—indeed they have never ceased to work even to celebrate the prospect of peace. Are we consciously planning a campaign against them? If not we are not worthy the sacrifice which has been made for us! Are we getting the viewpoint of No-man's-land, its broad vision, or are we making feverish haste to drag out the dead and buried and unworthy issues of the days before men were called to be heroes? Which are we most concerned with to-day, the resumption of pre-war conditions of thinking and living and drifting—let us be honest—or with fitting ourselves for the highest thinking, the most honest living that the world has ever known?

The question of "my" wrongs and "your" usurped rights was the burning one upon which women expended energy before 1914. Are they just as busy to-day planning and working to do away with that hateful "mine and thine" attitude and are they marching in good order on that road which was made for every one, the road which every one must help to keep in order, the road on which all must travel who believe that this was a war to defend Right. The new woman of the last four years did wonders because she worked for the common good. Is she planning the same thing for the years after the armies are disbanded and new eras open? Has the signing of the armistice found our noble women unprepared? Has the new woman appeared?

During the war the corporation of Glasgow employed women in its parks, on its tramways, in its electrical departments and its bacteriological laboratory.

Mrs. Burleigh Leach, Chief Controller of Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps (Waac's) began doing "her bit" as one of the first recruits of that splendid mother of patriotic British women's organizations the "Women's Legion." That was in September, 1915, and from that day Mrs. Leach has never rested. When the armistice was signed Mrs. Leach had under her 40,000 women and girls, of whom nearly 7,000 were in France. She was about to ask for 30,000 more. Although one age limit was eighteen years, Mrs. Leach refused to place the other limit, saying she had found that some women at sixty were infinitely more useful than others at forty. In spite of her real importance, Mrs. Leach is one of the most unassuming women imaginable, therefore delightful. She has none of the pushing, masculine traits of the woman who commands badly. Her smile is ready and her laugh infectious and genial. Knowing Germany thoroughly she prophesied the war long before it came. Her husband is Brigadier-General Leach, in command of the famous South Wales Borderers.

R. V. C. NOTES

Lost.

A pair of Spectacles in a case marked "Kingston, Jamaica." Finder kindly return to the Porter of R.V.C.

DOES EDUCATION REALLY EDUCATE?

Looking back on many years of experience as a college professor, I am impressed with the seriousness of the American attitude toward education. And I am impressed with the nation's eagerness to experiment with changes in detail and method, as compared with a neglect of the fundamental question whether or not its education does educate.

For the last quarter of a century the whole educational system has been under fire. A sort of science, first called pedagogy and later the science of education, has developed. The "doctrine" of discipline, the doctrine of interest, and other doctrines have been discussed pro and con. Theory after theory has been followed by experiment after experiment. Courses of study are in confusion, with a battle of humanities versus science, of vocational versus cultural and informal studies, of intensive versus extensive methods. Much discussion is given to details of the curriculum, while the very goal and end of education is in dispute. The one point of agreement seems to be that the teacher must know the latest wrinkles of method, whether or not he knows anything about the subject he is to teach. And the question whether American education really educates is rather lightly dismissed with the true but hardly relevant statement that teachers are born, not made.

To this discussion I have no wish to contribute, except to call attention to two tendencies of college education, dangerous tendencies that have repeatedly come under my observation. I refer to a tendency to satisfy rather than stimulate the interest of the student in his intellectual environment, and the tendency to deade rather than to develop the capacity for independent thinking by the student. It may be that the cases that I have encountered are simply the result of the expansion of our colleges beyond the numbers who are fitted to profit by college opportunities. Granted this too evident fact, there still remain many cases of men and women of ability who should have profited immensely more than they did by their four years in college. In the process of natural selection which should more and more weed out from the colleges the unfit, it is of primary importance that the college course should stimulate the intellectual interests of the aptest students and should in every way develop in them the habit of independent thinking. Pedagogical discussion, curriculum tinkering, efforts to conserve the unfit on the plea that education must be democratic, are dangerous when they interfere with that for which the college exists.

Take one case, the son of a college instructor himself, a gifted man, now doing excellent work as a teacher. Soon after receiving his college diploma he said to me with a sigh of relief, "I never want to see a book again." Gifted with fine literary taste and a power he is now exercising to develop genuine love of literature among his students, he took five years, all but wasted five years, to get over the effect of a college course which satisfied all his intellectual aspirations. And he is a type of many students whom I have known, students who have come to college with eager minds, eager to study literature and history and natural science, quite as much as to engage in athletics. They have done their classroom work fairly well, have received a college degree cum laude, and have gone out into the world with their intellectual interests and aspirations quite satisfied. In becoming men, they have put away childish things; in becoming business or professional men they have put away as childish the interest in nature and in man past or present which does not immediately concern their daily occupation. They may be gaining the whole world they desire, but they have lost their own souls.

You may say that this is the inevitable effect of life today, particularly of life in America. No one can succeed in his own work and keep up with other lines of study; the minister cannot be a natural scientist also, the doctor a student of literature, the business man a historian. It is a phase of normal human growth that general interest gradually grows weak as a man's attention is focused more and more on the one line of his successful effort. Perhaps these statements are true of success as measured merely by efficiency; in many instances they are not fully true because breadth of mind may count for more in the end than a mere trick of doing one thing well. In any case, this point of view condemns the ideal of the Am-

HARVARD WILL ADMIT WITHOUT EXAMINATION

Men Who Have Completed School With Fair Record Allowed to Register

Announcement is made by the Harvard authorities that the colleges will admit without examination, to-day, young men who before entering the service completed a school record which creates a reasonable presumption that they would have passed entrance examinations at the natural period if they had not entered the service. Such persons will be registered as unclassified students; and their ultimate classification will depend on the character of their school record and their record during their first year in college. Arrangements are being made whereby instruction will be continued throughout the summer, so that young men entering in January may complete a full year of academic work before the next academic year begins.

erican college. For if the college means anything it means graduates with a reverence for truth and a craving for more knowledge of truth. If it is only a glorified secondary school or an incipient professional school, it may as well disappear from between an upper and a nether millstone. There are cheaper antidotes for intellectual aspirations than a college course.

The numbing effect of college work is not due to any one cause. Rarely the classroom work is perfunctory because aside from the instructor's real interest; rarely it is the development of some new educational method and therefore barren; more often the insistence on detail interesting only to the instructor beclouds the student's sense for the great realities he should face, instead of clarifying his vision for truth. Does one student in a hundred read Shakespeare or Milton more or with more appreciation because he has taken a college course devoted to one or the other of these authors? The normal student learns much in such a course and never wants to read a play of Shakespeare again. He learns all the history he wants to know and more in college; whether he remembers any of it or not, his interest in the record of human development, social and political, is killed. His work in natural science means that he has finished with test tubes, physical measurements, computations. From courses in philosophy and economics he carries away the belief that the subjects may be fascinating, but too vague and intangible to be pursued. In a word he may carry away from college broad information, and a mind trained to handle varied and difficult problems; at the same time one college study after another has satisfied rather than stimulated his intellectual curiosity. The college has proved for him a "finishing school"; in its halls he leaves behind perhaps the best part of his intellectual heritage, and goes out to become a cog in the machine of society.

Along with this satisfying of intellectual interests in the student, there exists a second danger, the danger that capacity for independent thinking may be deadened rather than developed. A professor has written a book on economics; in his lectures he explains to the class the contents of one chapter after another, with no reaction from the students; they will probably pass the examination by hiring some clever man to furnish them the carefully summarized material the day or night before the examination comes. A student takes "Physics I" because it comes at 11 in the morning, directly after his economics lecture, and leaves his afternoon free; he does his experiments by rote, and accepts the explanations furnished him in the lectures. He has come to college with good training in Latin; by the aid of previous training and the use of published translations, a course in Tacitus

is accomplished without taxing his mind. The course in Ancient Art attracts him; one work of art after another is explained to him with all the reasons why he should admire it and why he should not; it is dangerous for him to do any thinking for himself if he wants a good grade. Such are some of the experiences of an alert student at one of the country's oldest colleges, who finally found a single professor that saved him by obliging him to think.

The conception of the American college as in practice a finishing school where intellectual aspirations are satisfied once for all and the habit of original thinking is often discouraged, is not an attack on the college as such. It is a presentation of evils which may in a measure be remedied and which some effort is being made to remedy. The lamentable fact, however, is that critics of the educational system are discussing details, minor evils and nostrums to cure them, to the quite general neglect of the fundamental question involved. The college which will devote itself to stimulating intellectual curiosity and making students think whether it requires courses in Hindustani, or the theory of aeroplanes, or the social structure of African tribes or what-not, will alone justify the place assigned to the college in the national educational system.

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The Bosphorus is about 76 miles long and is not more than half a mile wide at its narrowest part. The shores are rocky and high, writes Mary F. Willard, in "Along Mediterranean Shores," and along the top of them we see many beautiful palaces with

handsome grounds around them. These are the summer residences of the wealthy people of Constantinople. The Sultan has several palaces here and the embassies have their summer villas near by. Down along the shores are the fishermen's huts and a few villages, each with its mosque and landing stage.

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"The Dutch dikes are made very strong by the sentiment which is washed up by the sea."
"Helena was very conceited, because she saw nobody's faults but her own."
"Milton's first wife made him unhappy because she was not sympathetic, but he had two others."
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Eastern sources. The following, which come from the West, have something more materialistic about them:

"The hero was a pious man, which means he was very greedy and ate more than his share of pie whenever they had any for dinner."
"The line from Scott's 'Lochinvar'—'He swam the Esk river, where ford there was none.'"
"When translated into modern prose speech assumes this form—'Lochinvar swam across the river because he hadn't any car, and it was too far to walk around by the bridge.'"

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES BY DEAN KERR

University of Alberta Head on Timely Subject

CHANGES SINCE 1914

Outlined in Address Before Women's University Club

Dean Kerr, of the University of Alberta, in a lecture recently given before the Alberta Women's University Club, has so concisely summed up the changes in the English educational system since the outbreak of war that we feel that it may be of interest to many of our readers. Dean Kerr emphasized the fact that there are few phases of our national life which were not subjected to the closest scrutiny during the past four years. He says: "It is evident that education is not one of those. In the Educational Bill, recently passed in the British House, are reflected the points which have been brought to light in that field as a result of the terrible experience to which the world has been subjected during the past four years. The first few months of recreation in England showed the effect which child labor had had upon the manhood of the nation, which a few months of training in the army camps revealed a further weakness in the English educational system, which in providing for mental training had underestimated the value of physical exercise. While the condition of education in England, with its complicated system of public and private schools, providing for the well-to-do but ignoring largely the children of the working classes, may have been rather more hopeless than in our democratic Canadian system, nevertheless the two present many common problems and in proposed solutions for the one, the other is able to find many valuable pointers. The English Educational Bill introduced by Sir Herbert Fisher summarizes the changes which have taken place in elementary education in England since 1914, while reports of recently appointed commissions gave evidence of the fact, that radical steps are to be taken in regard to higher education as well.

The Bill, though revolutionary in many respects leaves the old machine intact, only bringing it under central control. The old counties and boroughs control their own districts, yet through the government grant, the central authorities can call them to task for laxity in matters such as those of attendance, medical inspection, or recreational facilities. The old "Public Schools," many of which date back to the destruction of the monasteries, are given the privilege of inspection—the implication being, that any school which evades inspection will be treated with suspicion. Thus it is hoped that none of the old schools will be crushed, but that all will be brought up to the standard of the government schools.

The local boards are entrusted with the provision for recreational centres, public baths and holiday camps—this with the object of bringing all matters related to child welfare under one body. The "school" trustees become "child" trustees and one well integrated effort to bring up the child replaces the many charitable, yet divergent, attempts, which have hitherto prevailed.

Through the various grades from the nursery to the advanced elementary schools, the aim is to provide an equally liberal training for the body and the mind. Another most encouraging feature is noted in the provision for "Continuation Schools," in which those who become actively engaged in the "trades" after the age of sixteen shall be given an opportunity for further study. Their employers must allow them to devote some time each day to academic studies. It was this clause of the Bill which aroused the greatest contention in the debate. At first "Business" said it would destroy commerce, but gradually it came to see that great benefits would follow the creation of a healthier, more competent, and more intelligent body of working people at which the clause aimed.

The workman, in the routine of labor, would be given an opportunity to keep alive his intellectual interests. In August of 1916, a commission was appointed to inquire into the position which modern languages held in the schools of England and Wales. The chairman of the commission was Mr. Stanley Lees, and associated with him were sixteen persons, mostly of a classical education, and none of them were actively engaged in teaching. The commission interviewed representatives of the commercial and industrial world, of diplomatic circles as well as officials of the army and

Many Crowns Fell From German Heads

The following is a list of the twenty-two crowns which have fallen from German rulers as a result of the termination of the war. It is not to be expected that many of the grand-dukes and princes will return from their exile.

STATES	HOUSES	CAPITALS	TITLES
Prussia	Hohenzollern	Berlin	Wilhelm II
Reuss	Reuss-Erkinburg von Viden	Greiz	Regent: Henri XXVI of the Cadet branch
Saxony	Albertine	Dresden	King Fredk.-August III
Saxe-Weimar	Ernestine	Weimar	Grand Duke Wilhelm-Ernest
Saxe-Meiningen	Ernestine	Meiningen	Dut. Bernard-Frederick Wilhelm-Albert
Saxe-Altenburg	Saxe-Hildburgausen	Altenburg	Ernest
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Saxe-Saalfeld	Coburg	Duke Leopold-Edward
Schaumburg-Lippe	Philip von Lippe	Buckeburg	Prince Adolf Bernard
Schwartzburg	Gentier von Kevern	Rudolstadt	Gutther-Victor
Waldeck	Waldeck-Pyrmont	Arolsen	Prince Frederik Adolf
Wurttemberg	Conrad von Wurttemberg	Stuttgart	King Wilhelm II
Baden	Zähringen Graf von Brissgau	Karlsruhe	Grand Duke Franz-Wilhelm II
Bavaria	Wittelsbach Christian II Graf Palatin	Munich	King Ludwig II
Brunswick	Guelf. Hugo Othbert d'Este K. of Hanover	Brunswick (Hanover)	Ernest-August
Lüneburg	Landgraf von Katzen	Darmstadt	Grand Duke Ernest Ludwig
Hesse-Darmstadt	Ingoben	Philippshue Landgraf Alexander-Frederick	
Hesse-Cassel	Landgraf von Hesse-Cassel	Prinkau	Duke Ernest Gunther
Holstein	Oldenburg Christian III von Danemark	Gulzburg	Duke Frederick Ferdinand and George
Schleswig-Holstein	Oldenburg Christian III von Danemark	Detmold	Prince Leopold IV
Lippe	Bernard von Lippe-Obotrittes	Schwerin	Grand Duke Franz IV
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Adolf von Mecklenburg	Neustrelitz	Grand Duke Adolf Frederick IV
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Eglinar von Altenburg	Oldenburg	Grand Duke Frederick August

navy, while a visit was made to all of the universities of England and Wales with the exception of Birmingham. In April, 1918, their report was published and it represents the greatest document ever issued on the modern language question.

The practical side of the problem is given greatest attention, but it must be remembered that the investigation was made during practical times. Among other things we would draw attention to the following points:

1. The usefulness in the business world of a knowledge of modern languages. Houses dealing with Spain and South America must have employees who are familiar with the Spanish language.
2. In the case of diplomatic servants the importance of modern languages is paramount.
3. Any country should not rely on its own domestic store of knowledge.
4. It is only through a knowledge of their languages that we can understand the mental attitude of foreign peoples.

The various modern languages were grouped by the commission in respect to their importance. In a major group were placed French, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian. As being of minor importance the Portuguese, Norse, Dutch, Roumanian and Oriental tongues were mentioned.

In regard to the instruction in languages the commission made the following recommendations:

1. That no instruction be given in the elementary schools, with the possible exception of French, which might be started at the age of twelve, but not earlier.
2. That English teachers, trained abroad, be employed.
3. That each teacher be required to teach one language only.
4. That the history and geography of the country concerned be taught by the language teachers, thus vitalizing literature by its proper background.
5. That there be instituted immediately fifty-five full professorships and one hundred and ten secondary posts for university work in modern languages.

Another field which has been subjected to investigation is that of the Natural Sciences. A commission with J. J. Thomson as chairman, recently gave a report on this subject, which contains many points of interest.

In regard to the teaching of Natural Sciences, the commission recommended that instruction be given pupils from the age of twelve to sixteen, the subjects of chemistry and physics to be dominant during this period, along with some biology. Further, there seems to be an attempt to relate mathematics to the natural sciences, and to rescue it from the somewhat isolated position which it now occupies.

The status of scientific research at the time of the investigation was greatly deplored by the commission. It advised that no person be permitted to carry on research work until he possessed the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In view of the very scanty endowments for research, the commission advocated the immediate establishment and equipment of research laboratories in all parts of the country. It was also recommended that research workers should not be

SOLDIERS' REST CAMPS IN FRANCE

The "Foyer du Soldat" Resting Places for Weary Men

ONE THOUSAND

Mr. Coffin is Director of Camps of American Army

The thousandth "Foyer du Soldat," has just been established, and the occasion was marked by a little celebration at Orleans. These "Foyers du Soldat" are pleasant and comfortably equipped retreats of resting places up toward the front for the weary fighting man, and particularly the French fighting man, and they are one more evidence of the variety and extent of American effort on the western front as quite apart from America's own participation in the war. The fact is that from the outset of the war, and long before the United States intervened, these foyers were established and conducted partly by American agency, and they soon became a feature of the life and work out there. It was the American Y.M.C.A., which at the outset of the war collaborated generously with the French in this matter and to begin with offered a sum of fifty million francs toward the expenses. The result has been marvellous, and in some measure indicated by the fact of this celebration at Orleans of the establishment of the thousandth foyer—not because the thousandth was at Orleans, or because by a delicate choice it was actually at reconquered St. Mihiel, but because Orleans is the center of a new series of efforts by which the movement is extended more and more, not only at the front but in the rear.

At the little dinner at which the celebration was marked, M. Sautter, French director of the "Foyers du Soldat," gave some account of the work that had been accomplished, and after it had been warmly praised by General de l'Espee, commanding the fifth army corps, Mr. Coffin, director on the American side, made a short speech which created a deep impression, explaining the true reasons which determined the United States to enter the war. It was announced on this occasion that the movement was to be extended forthwith to include the sailors of the French navy, particularly those of the patrol boats and the destroyers, and that foyers were to be established at all points of the coast.

The place where the thousandth foyer is set up is near to the Camp de Cerotties, which is a headquarters of tanks, some of whose evolutions were exhibited on this occasion under the direction of Commandant Renaud.

A SOLDIER'S VILLAGE

An effort to attract soldiers to the land has been set in operation in East Lothian, near the village of Longliddry. That location was chosen because it has a railway with connections for a nearby town and also for a summer resort and the county seat. It is on the main line from Edinburgh to London. The surrounding country is among the best agricultural districts of Scotland. It is also half a mile from the southern side of the Firth of Forth. Midway between the old village and the railway station the experimental settlement has been started. The main street branches off from the main road, forms a crescent and again returns to the road. This is the recreation ground. On the opposite side of the road is the bowling green.

The houses face on the crescent and each has a southern exposure thus insuring sunshine for the front rooms. There are three kinds of houses all built in the same general style and differing only in size. The smallest has kitchen, scullery, bath room and living-room all embodying the latest ideas as to convenience and sanitation. Hot and cold water are provided for. This style of house is intended for a childless couple. The next style has an additional living room upstairs and the third style has three living rooms, two of which are upstairs and all the rooms are considerably larger than in the other two styles.

Attached to each house is a front and back garden. In each garden there have been planted one apple tree, six gooseberry bushes, six red and six black currant bushes and several rose bushes. The original scheme provides for sixty houses. So far twenty have been erected, and are on what has been called Kitchener Crescent. The Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association before launching this experiment visited a number of garden cities and how well they have planned this one is shown by the report of the Edinburgh

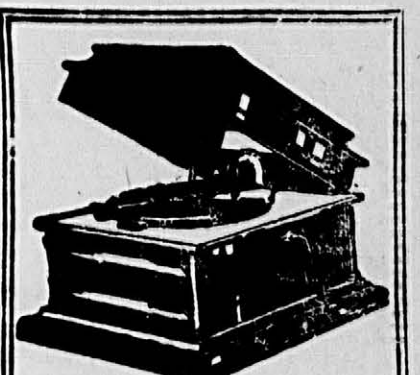
Trades Council, which after paying an official visit pronounced the settlement far in advance of others of years' standing. The cost of erecting each house was £500 and the rent is one shilling, six pence, two shillings, two shillings six pence per week, according to size of the house. Plainly this movement is philanthropic. Many of the houses are memorials and even parts of houses are of that character. Gayfield Cottage bears a tablet on the staircase to the effect that the cottage was erected by the staff and pupils of London Street Public School in Edinburgh "as a tribute to Scottish heroes who fell in the Great War." "Craighing-nan Cottage" has a plaque on the wall with the following inscription: "In memory of Eric James Thompson."

Continued on page 4

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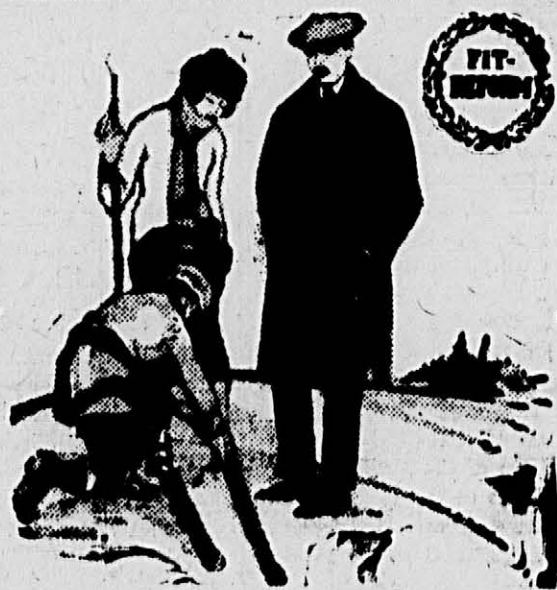
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COMMISSION MAKES REPORT ON INDIA

Urges Change in Indian Industries and Creation of Special Departments

The report of the Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, which has now been issued, marks a definite period in India's economic development. The commission, which was appointed in May, 1916, has been presided over by Sir Thomas Holland, F.R.S., whilst amongst the other members were Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore; Sir Fazulbhor Currumbhor, Mr. C. E. Low, secretary to the government of India; Pundit Malaviya; Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Calcutta; Sir F. H. Stewart, and Sir Dorabji Tata.

The report insists on the need for a complete change in government policy in regard to the Indian industries, and reaches the following broad general conclusion. It points out that India is rich in raw materials and in industrial possibilities, but deficient in the work of manufacture; that these deficiencies render her peculiarly liable to penetration from abroad at all times and to serious danger in time of war; that Indian labor is inefficient and that it relies very little upon itself and depends for its guidance upon foreign sources. The necessity for securing the economic safety of the country, and the present inability of the people to secure this development without substantial assistance from the government, renders, the report insists, a strong government intervention in industrial affairs an absolute necessity.

The report then draws up a list which it describes as "almost omniscient" of industries, essential to the well-being of any country in the time of peace or war, which are, however, absolutely lacking in India. It insists that measures shall be taken to supply these deficiencies as early as possible, and that certain very specialized and essential industries should be set up without any delay. The report mentions the production of such essential articles as magnetos, incandescent lamps, ferro-tungsten, "high-speed" steel, graphite crucibles, special forms of porcelain for insulators, chemical glass, and also forms of "heavy" chemicals, rubber and vulcanite.

The report holds that many of the difficulties which have been experienced by industrialists in India will be surmounted or modified by an administrative and technical government organization, which it insists should be set up. Such a department would, at any rate, it declares, insure technical advice for the small industry, and adequate economic and scientific data for all classes of undertakings. What are known as cottage industries, carried on in the homes of the workers, peripatetic demonstrations of improved processes and machinery are most important, and the provision of new patterns and designs must, the report declares, be arranged for. The organization of production by the establishment of small auxiliary factories and the employment of labor-saving devices are recommended.

Turning to the all-important question of financial help, the report declares that, in order to meet the difficulties experienced by small and middle-class industrialists in obtaining financial facilities, and generally to provide a more elastic system of industrial finance, industrial banks are needed. It proposes that an expert committee should be appointed to consider what additional bank facilities are necessary, and what form of government assistance or control will be required to insure their extension on sound lines as recommended.

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this connection, "who had the opportunity, when working with the Indian Munitions Board, of scrutinizing the indent on the Stores Department of the India Office, found numerous instances in which articles were ordered from England which could have been supplied by Indian manufacturers equally well, both in respect of prices and quality, if the latter could have relied on an established government practice of local purchase. It was also observed that there was a total unnecessary diversity in orders for the same class of articles, which could easily be avoided by the adoption of standard patterns or types, only to be deviated from where there are express reasons for doing so. This would reduce the number of individual heads, and would, in many cases, render it profitable to put down in India whatever special plant may be necessary." The commission advises the creation of an organization for the purchase and inspection of stores in India, to work under the proposed Departments of Industry.

The authors of the report consider that their proposals are in general accord with the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reform, and end by expressing their confidence that the strictest support will be forthcoming from the public generally, and from Indian capitalists and industrialists in particular, for any well-considered scheme for industrial progress which the government may see fit to adopt. "We submit our report," they add, "in the earnest hope that our recommendations will, with the approval of government and the good will of the Indian public, help in some measure toward the ideal of an India strong in her own strength and a worthy partner in Empire."

DISCRETION IN TELEPHONING.

The Bell Telephone Company are conducting an advertising campaign to try to stop unnecessary telephoning. One of the features of the abuse to which they call attention is the practice of subscribers calling up Central to ask the location of fires. "The practice is common in Grand Mere of calling up the Punch in case of a mill fire to ask what it is. Some months ago, there was a small fire in the mill and at the same time a man was badly hurt. It was impossible to get through a call from the mill to a doctor, because of the congestion in Central, due to inquiries about the fire."

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NOT A GERMAN BOGEY TRAP.

An amusing incident is told by a McGill student about himself while in command of his battery.

The other day I moved the battery into a town just vacated by the Boche and started to look around for quarters. About the best place in the town was the village estaminet, which was hardly damaged. I went down to look at the cellar, when I heard a sort of hissing noise, and looking over in the corner saw a long cylinder with a piston working up and down in it, and a clock arrangement attached. We had all been warned about the Boche bogey traps, so, believe me, it didn't take me long to reach the top of the cellar stairs, where I saw one of our subalterns calmly trying out the estaminet beer pump, which contrivance had started me upstairs.

AIN'T IT AWFUL!

Hodge—"It's funny all autos have the tobacco habit, isn't it?"

Dodge—"The Tobacco habit?"

Hodge—"Yes, I understand that the gasoline cars smoke, while an electric won't start without a plug."

A LEGAL COURTSHIP.

"Why do you take it to heart because your sweetheart married another girl?"

"Boo-hoo, I don't take it to heart, I'm going to take it to court."

A CALL DOWNS.

The Tenant—"Say, last night the rain came through the roof and gave me a regular shower bath. You ought to do something."

The Landlord—"What do you expect me to do? Give you soap and towels?"

President Wilson is the first upon whom the honour of the degree of doctor, honoris causa, has been bestowed by the Sorbonne, the decree authorizing the university to bestow

A SOLDIER'S VILLAGE

Continued from page 1

son, Lieutenant 7th Royal Scots, killed in action on Gallipoli, on June 28, 1915." One cottage is erected to the memory of the "Warrior" (and so named) "commanded by Capt. V. B. Molteno, R.N., in the battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916." "Mohawk Valley Cottage" is erected by the members of the Mohawk Valley Garden City Association, Schenectady and Amsterdam, New York. It is a memorial to Kitchener and its memorial stone was laid by his sister, Mrs. Parker. Two other cottages, "Shoreby" and "Colorado Springs Cottage" have both been built by contributions from the United States.

At about fifteen minutes' walk from the settlement is an allotment of ten acres to become, in time, chiefly a fruit farm. Already the jam factory is being remodelled. Pigeons, hon runs, bee hives are being prepared. Each man in the settlement will have his allotment and his training. The chances for happiness to both children and adults are immense and the experiment will be watched with interest.

R.S.W.M.P. CONTRIBUTION.

The annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police shows that the contributions of members of the force to the Canadian Patriotic Fund up to September 30, 1917, amounted to \$40,446.61.

CIGARS MADE IN CANADA.

The total number of cigars manufactured in Canada in 1917 was 237,647,769, and in 1918, 253,824,968, according to statistics of the Inland Revenue of the Dominion for the fiscal year, recently published.

the degree having only been passed in July last.

McGill Union

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